



FAMOUS DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION.

PE-RU-NA
FOR
DYSPEPSIA
CATARRH OF STOMACH

Willing to Say Good-By.

"I pay as I go," declared the loud-mouthed person.
"No doubt you do," answered the quiet man, "but I'd rather see the style of your departure than the color of your money."

When Rubbers Become Necessary

And your shoes pinch, shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Cures tired, aching feet and takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Always use it for Breaking in New shoes and for dancing parties. Sold everywhere 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Will Know Later.

Stranger—I am told you have a "purchasing agent" in this city. What does he do?

Native—Mister, we're payin' the Murrian commission \$50,000 to find out.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Quoth the Vegetarian.

Well, when no more your purse can stand

The uplift in the price of beef,
There's more nutritious food at hand;
Eat beans and rice, and find relief.

FASHION HINTS



A late model in a simple evening coat has a queer little cape-hood arrangement, that would be nice for the girl of slender lines. Fur collar, cuffs and tie ends, make a rich trimming, but heavy lace, or something Persian in effect, would be equally good for finishing the neck and sleeves.

CLEAR-HEADED.

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.
The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of not boiling it sufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of curing my stomach trouble. I verily believe, for I am a well man to-day and have used no other remedy.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

"There's a Reason."
Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SCARCITY CAUSE OF HIGH MEAT PRICES

Government Report Shows Live Stock Receipts of 1909 Small—est Since 1904.

GREATEST DECLINE IN HOGS

Last Year's Aggregate Meat Shipments from Chicago Is the Lowest in Five Years.

One contributing cause to the high price of meat, according to a report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is the fact that live stock receipts for the year 1909 at seven leading interior markets of the United States were the lowest since 1904. The live stock receipts for the year 1909 in these markets aggregated 39,545,725 head. The receipts of hogs for the last year fell off particularly. For each of the four years previous to 1909 the hog receipts had been in excess of 19,000,000 head, totaling more than 22,000,000 in 1908, falling to 18,834,641 last year.

Cattle receipts for 1909 in these markets, 9,189,312, while comparing favorably with those of the previous year, fell below the totals for the three years before 1908. Sheep fell below those in 1905 to 1907, but compared favorably with 1908. Receipts of hogs at the Chicago market for 1909 show a decrease of 1,627,074, as compared with the year before, or a decline of 19 per cent, receipts at Kansas City decreased 17 per cent, receipts at Omaha 12 per cent, at St. Joseph 28 per cent, while the decline at St. Louis was only 4 per cent.

While the total number of cattle received at these seven principal markets was larger than the year before, the 1909 cattle receipts at Chicago, 2,929,805 head, fell below the 3,000,000 mark for the first time since 1902.

The annual aggregate shipments of packing house products from Chicago, 2,151,663,713 pounds, were below those reported for any of the previous five years, says the report. All the items in the grand total with the exception of pickled beef and pork show large declines, as compared with the figures for the previous years.

The report also shows that grain receipts at fifteen of the principal markets during 1909, 744,624,068 bushels, were lower than for any year since 1904.

ELEVEN DIE IN MINE BLAST.

Gas Explodes in Pennsylvania Coal Workings—110 Held Prisoners.

One American and ten Hungarians furnished the death toll of a gas explosion the other day in No. 2 slope of the Ernest mine of the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company, five miles north of Indiana, Pa. The explosion occurred in a heading where twelve workmen were located, and one of these, Andrew Krazzer, escaped by crawling a quarter of a mile on his stomach to evade the noxious gases. His inability to speak English prevented a lucid explanation of the cause of the explosion. Some of the dead were found near the entrance to the heading, others lay along the track at short distances from each other, almost at the face of the coal. Two bodies nearest the face were burned slightly about the face and arms. The position of the bodies showed the men had made desperate efforts to crawl away from the heading. One hundred and ten men working in the same slope escaped through other headings of the mine, although they were held back for about ten hours by the black damp until a rescue party of twelve mine bosses reached them.

ARMOURS PLAN MODEL TOWN.

Buy Hill City, Minn., Site and Wooden Ware Company There.
Armour & Co. have begun to make Hill City, Minn., a model factory town. New houses are under way and 175 families will be moved from Ithaca and Marble, Mich. The Chicago packers have closed a deal with the owners of the Hill City town site and will expend \$200,000 in improvements within a year. They have purchased all the property of the Hill City Wooden Ware Company. The Mississippi, Hill City and Western Railway, built into that section six months ago, was backed by Armour interests.

Death Takes Bomb Suspect.

Prof. Martin Ekenburg, the Swedish scientist, who, on being arrested in London last fall charged with complicity in several bomb outrages in Sweden, became temporarily insane but was later committed for extradition to Sweden, died suddenly in Brixton jail. The cause of his death is officially attributed to apoplexy.

Merchant Prince Ends Life.

Blood dripping through the ceiling led to the discovery of the suicide of Henry H. Schwabacher, 55 years old, president of the wholesale grocery firm of J. and M. Schwabacher, Ltd., at his store in New Orleans. Mr. Schwabacher, who was a millionaire, had suffered from stomach ailments for some time.

REMINISCENCES OF THAT CHERRY TREE.



WASHINGTON.

First in peace, in war the leader.

Ever firm for country's right; Bringing all to naught but justice, Reconciling truth with might.

Using every power in mercy, Aiding men to live like men; Richly sowing seed that flourished, Yielding love of countrymen.

Though his life was one of struggle, Weighted, fraught with toil and care—

Every year revealed a triumph, None else gained but all should share. True to God, to right, to nation, Yet upheld by dauntless will,

Service rare to each he rendered, Enemy to evil still.

Custom long has usurped memory, One and all fond tribute pay, Now, to freedom's fearless champion, Dearer with each new-born day.

CLAUDIA M. FERRIN.

Washington as a Husband.

George Washington married Mrs. Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, January 6, 1759. The wooing was brief, but the married life long and happy; for Washington, unlike many of the world's great men, made a most devoted and affectionate husband.

Mrs. Washington was rather below medium height, but daintily formed, with a pleasing face and hazel eyes. She had a graceful dignity of manner that enabled her to fill creditably her exalted position as First Lady in the Land; but she was not an intellectual woman. One who knew her well described her as "not possessing much sense, though a perfect lady and remarkably well calculated for her position." Her eccentricities of spelling were enough to raise the ghosts of every dead lexicographer in hades. "I carried my little patti with me," she writes to her sister, "and left Jackey at home for a trial to see how well I could stay without him though we were gone but wone fortnight I was quite impatient to get home. If I at any time heard the dogs bark or a noise out, I thought there was a person sent for me. I often imagined he was sick or some accident had happened to him so that I think it is impossible for me to leave him as long as Mr. Washington must stay when he comes down."

Yet Washington was, apparently, well satisfied; for, even after so long a period as six months had passed since his wedding day, he refused to wander from his wife's side, and wrote from Mount Vernon: "I am now, I believe, fixed at this seat with an agreeable Consort for life." And long after, when one of the great men of the world, he wrote to her:

"I should enjoy more real happiness in one month with you at home than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad if my stay were to be seven times seven years."

His devotedness is best shown in the loving care he took of her all through their long married life. He not only assumed the entire management of her own large property, but also that of her children, and gave to them the affection and care of a father. He even spared her much of the details of sending for her own clothing; and such orders as the following may be seen in his own handwriting: "A salmon-colored Tabby of the enclose pattern, with satin flowers to be made in a sack"; "1 Cag, Handkerchief, Tucker and Ruffles, to be made of Brussels lace or point, proper to wear with above negligee, to cost \$20"; "1 pair black and 1 pair satin shoes, of the smallest"; and "1 black mask." Again he writes to his London agent: "Mrs. Washington sends home a green sack to get cleaned, or fresh dyed of the same color, made up into a handsome sack again would be her choice, but if the cloth won't afford that, then to be thrown into a genteel Night Gown."

There can be no question but what Washington had a happy home life, and made a loving and faithful husband. Washington the husband, the homemaker, as well as Washington the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, should be held up as a pattern for all youth to cut their coming lives by.

"Called" a Pompous Corporal.

It is told of Washington that upon one occasion he rode by a group of soldiers who evidently did not know

him. The men were engaged upon a difficult piece of work—that of trying to raise a heavy beam to the top of some military fortifications. The corporal was shouting at the top of his voice, but otherwise doing nothing. "Why aren't you helping them?" Washington asked quietly. "Every man counts."

"Sir," was the pompous answer, "you do not seem to recognize that I am the corporal."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Corporal," Washington replied, "but I find it difficult to recognize that fact." Then, dismounting, he fell to helping the men, and the beam was soon raised.

"If you should need such assistance again," he said to the corporal before leaving, "just call upon Washington, your commander in chief, and I shall be ready."

Washington Family's Carryall.

The most interesting relic that of recent years has been added to the historic collection at Mount Vernon was presented by Robert M. Bromfield of Philadelphia, and is the carryall used by Washington and his family for many years for light service. When he traveled abroad the father of his country commonly used a big English coach drawn by four horses and attended by negro postillions in a livery of scarlet and gold. It was an imposing spectacle, but for common use the carryall, drawn by two horses, was better, and it is a curious



vehicle. There is no dashboard, and the driver sits with his legs over the whiffletree, supported by a small foot rest. The passengers climbed through a door behind. The carriage is still in very good condition in spite of its age, and demonstrates the excellent workmanship of those days. Its existence has been known for many years, but it took a long search to locate it, and it was finally found stored with other properties in the winter quarters of Forepaugh's circus at Philadelphia. The identification was made complete, and the interesting relic was transferred to Mount Vernon and placed in the coach house which was built in 1733 and restored in 1894 by the ladies of the state of Michigan.

Found It Wise to Confess.



Bell—Even you men change 'you minds sometimes.

Ben—Yes, I suppose that when George Washington commenced on the cherry tree he intended to lie about it

AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

Commercial War Averted and Door Opened for Other Settlements.

By the tariff agreement with Germany announced the other day the United States has not only avoided a commercial war with the empire, but has paved the way for a settlement of the differences existing with France and Canada.

It seems certain now, that the business interests of the United States may look forward to a period of peace in the commercial relations of the country. To obtain this result, Secretary Knox and his advisers in the State Department, as well as the tariff board, were compelled to abandon their demands for concessions on American live cattle and meat products and for the modification of the German customs rules governing drawback of duty allowed on flour when exported from Germany.

A promise was obtained, however, that the German government would discuss these matters diplomatically with the United States. As German goods now will enjoy the benefit of minimum rates of duty, the French government must seek like treatment for its products, many of which compete with those of Germany. Otherwise the market here will be lost to them.

If an arrangement be made with France as expected American goods will enter French territory upon precisely the same grounds as those of other foreign countries. This will mean that the Franco-Canadian reciprocity treaty will be of small benefit to Canada, and the latter probably will decide, in view of the circumstances, to accord to American imports treatment equivalent to that offered to those of France.

IS BARRED FROM VATICAN.

Charles W. Fairbanks Fails to Visit Pope After Delicate Intimation.

The visit to Rome of Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, brought about a very delicate situation, owing to the fact that he wished to pay his respects to the King, the Pope and the American Methodist church. By a tactful arrangement Mr. Fairbanks' audience with King Victor Emmanuel was fixed for one day, and that with the Pope for two days later, and when everything seemed satisfactorily planned, the Vatican suddenly announced that it would be impossible for His Holiness to receive the former Vice President if he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist church there, because the Methodists had been active in proselytizing among the Catholics.

Negotiations were immediately begun with a view to avoiding any unpleasantness, and a situation which might give rise to misconceptions, and in these negotiations prominent Vatican officials exerted every influence to remove the difficulties which had so unexpectedly presented themselves to Mr. Fairbanks' audience with the Pope. But Mr. Fairbanks finally declared that, although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic church, whose followers had played such an important part as good American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise to deliver an address before the American Methodist church.

ROBBERS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Three Men Commit Bold Robbery on the Missouri Pacific.

Three unidentified men held up and robbed the passengers on an east bound Missouri Pacific passenger train five miles east of Pittsburg, Kan., the other night. They were unmasked. About \$400 and a small amount of jewelry was taken from the passengers.

The robbers boarded the train on the outskirts of Pittsburg. They took seats in the chair car and rode quietly along until the train was near Cornhill, Kan. There they leaped from their seats, backed Conductor Garrity into a corner and drawing revolvers warned him not to call for assistance. One of the robbers then covered the passengers with two large revolvers. "You will now prepare to give up your valuables," he said. "My partner here will pass among you. Please be quiet." The "partner" thereupon produced a gunny sack and started on his collecting tour. From each passenger he took everything of value. Money, watches, diamonds and rings all went into the sack.

WARRINER NOT BELIEVED.

Disagreement in Ford Trial Shows Eight Jurors Voted for Acquittal.

After twenty-four hours' deliberation the jury in the case of Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford, charged with blackmailing Charles L. Warriner, defaulting treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, was unable to reach an agreement and was discharged in Cincinnati. Judge Swing stated after he dismissed the jury that he had been informed that on the last ballot eight jurors had stood for acquittal and four for conviction. The unexpected end to the case was explained by two of the jurymen as due to the fact that a majority of their colleagues refused to give any credit to the testimony of Warriner. They asserted that a man who had confessed embezzling for twenty-five years would not hesitate to perjure himself against a woman whom he believed to have been the cause of his exposure.

JURY FINDS COLONEL SWOPE WAS POISONED

Coroner's Jurors Say Death Was Caused by Capsule Given by Hyde.

EXPRESS DOUBT OF INTENT.

Verdict Follows Testimony Given by Nurse of Deceased Kansas City Capitalist.

Colonel Thomas H. Swope came to his death by reason of strychnine administered in a capsule by Dr. B. C. Hyde, husband of the millionaire's niece, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury in Independence, Mo. Whether the drug was administered with felonious intent the jury declared it was unable to determine. The jury was out but a little more than an hour. The greater part of this time was devoted to discussing the case. But one ballot was necessary to agree upon a verdict.

With the testimony of Miss Pearl Keller, a nurse; of Dr. Ludwig Hektoen of Chicago, of Mrs. Logan H. Swope and of Dr. Frank Hall in the inquest over the body of Colonel Swope in Independence, Mo., came developments in the mystery of the millionaire's death more startling than any facts heretofore produced.

Miss Keller's detailed story of the last moments of Colonel Swope's life, replete with features of happenings in the Swope household, produced a sensation. Miss Keller testified that immediately following the death of Colonel Thomas Moss Hunton, Dr. B. C. Hyde asked her to use her influence with Colonel Swope to have him appointed administrator of the Swope estate. Mr. Hunton had been the administrator.

On the morning of Colonel Swope's death, the nurse said, she gave him a three-grain capsule, supposed to contain dyspepsia medicine. This she did at the direction of Dr. Hyde. Twenty minutes later Colonel Swope was in a convulsion. His death soon followed. Five minutes after Colonel Swope's death, according to the witness, Dr. Hyde appeared, and with Attorney John G. Paxton secured Colonel Swope's will from his vest pocket.

Dr. Hektoen testified that one-sixth of a grain of strychnine was found in one-seventh part of Colonel Swope's liver. He believed there might be a grain in the entire organ. Half a grain would cause death.

WIRELESS APPEAL SAVES CREW.

Operator on Sinking Steamer Kentucky Off Hatteras Brings Aid.

Thanks to wireless telegraphy and the international distress signal, "S. O. S.," which has superseded the famous "C. Q. D.," Capt. Moore and his crew of forty-six men are safe on board the Mallory line steamer Alamo, bound for Key West, while their vessel, the steamer Kentucky, lies at the bottom of the sea off Cape Hatteras. The Kentucky, a wooden vessel of 996 gross tonnage and 203 feet long, was bound from New York to the Pacific to carry passengers between Tacoma and Alaskan ports for the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company.

First news of the Kentucky's distress was received at the wireless station at Cape Hatteras at 11:30 a. m. There the operator heard the "S. O. S.," quickly followed by this message: "We are sinking. Our latitude is 32.10, longitude 76.30." Almost simultaneously the operator heard the steamer Alamo respond to the Kentucky's call for help, informing Capt. Moore that the Alamo was making all speed to the sinking vessel's assistance.

The Navy Department at Washington in the meantime flashed wireless messages along the Atlantic coast, dispatching the battleship Louisiana and two revenue cutters to the scene, but later word came from the Alamo that it had arrived first and had taken off all hands in safety. This is the message as received in New York from the Cape Hatteras station: "Latitude 32.46, longitude 76.23. Steamer Alamo has just taken Capt. Moore and crew of forty-six men from sinking steamer Kentucky. Water already had reached fireroom and steamer will sink before midnight. The Alamo is now proceeding to Key West."

OPERATE ON KING GUSTAVE.

Swedish Monarch Submits to Drastic Remedy for Appendicitis.

King Gustave of Sweden was operated on in Stockholm for appendicitis. The official reports given out state that the operation was a success. The King had been suffering from continual internal pains. It was not for several hours that the physicians diagnosed his case as one of appendicitis, requiring an immediate operation. The physicians first diagnosed the King's illness as catarrh of the stomach, and the matter was taken with such little seriousness that several members of the royal family attended a concert. At 10 o'clock they were all summoned to return to the palace, where they were apprised of the physicians' intention to operate on his majesty.